

FIRE HOSE MONOPOLY IS CHARGED IN SUIT

Original Makers Assert National Underwriters' Board Controls Market.

ALL MUST BUY ITS LABELS

Charged With Backing Three Firms Whose Output It Recommends.

The alleged regulation of an industry by a private company is to be the basis of an attack upon the National Board of Fire Underwriters in a suit brought in the Supreme Court against its treasurer, Charles J. Holman, by the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of this city. The company seeks to enjoin the board from restraining its trade by insisting that it shall follow the underwriters' specifications in the manufacture of fire hose, and shall use the board's labels.

The case is on the calendar to be called next Monday and its outcome will be of great interest generally to the makers of factory and office hose. The National Board of Fire Underwriters, which is located at 22 West Fifty-ninth street, represents the plaintiffs.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has over 300 members connected with all the leading fire insurance companies in the country. It has established specifications both for fire and factory hose, which it calls the "national standards." According to the plaintiffs, the board placed both its fire and factory hose upon the market and has sought to compel factories and cities to use them.

The engineers of the board, it is alleged, have visited over 100 of the largest cities in the last four years and have advertised that the fire hose specifications of the national board have been adopted by the cities.

It is charged that the underwriters' association has made arrangements with three companies, including the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, the Fawcett, N. J., and the United and Globe Manufacturing Company of Trenton, N. J., to furnish fire hose according to the underwriters' specifications, and these companies, with the support of the national board, have, according to the complaint, got control of the market.

The complaint further sets forth that the national board insists that the other producers of fire and factory hose shall buy underwriters' labels from the board's Chicago laboratories and shall place these labels on each fifty feet of hose. The labels are sold at 50 cents a length of fifty feet, or a cent a foot.

The standard hose as fixed by the specifications sells for 90 cents a foot, whereas the hose manufactured by the plaintiff company brings about \$1.25 a foot, the papers declare. This condition of affairs, the plaintiff declares, tends to unpair its business of making hose under the old brands and may destroy its trade marks.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company was the first rubber hose making concern in the country. In 1870 it invented a rubber compound out of which it manufactured a hose which it called the "Maltese Cross," and although its patents have expired it has continued to sell this hose under that trade mark. It also owns the process for making the "Hawkeye" pattern, a cotton rubber fabric, and its two kinds of hose have sold for the highest prices in the market for the last thirty or forty years. The company also makes factory hose.

Involved in the suit is the claim that the national underwriters, besides controlling the sale of fire and factory hose, have selected nearly 100 other appliances and commodities that go into buildings, and because they have adopted these appliances, compel manufacturers thereof to purchase labels for all of these.

In 1913, it is alleged, a total of 20,500,000 labels were sold by the national board's laboratories to be used upon these appliances.

GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY SURE.

Fund of \$65,000 Complete and Site Will Soon Be Selected.

Clarence W. Bowen, president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society of 226 West Fifty-eighth street, announced yesterday that \$65,000 had been contributed as a building fund and that steps would be taken immediately to select a site and to erect a building. Several plots of land, valued at \$10,000, owned by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, were contingent upon the raising of the full amount. Mrs. Frederick E. Thompson, who had given \$5,000, added \$500 on Wednesday to make up the total.

James Junius Goodwin gave \$2,000, James Junius Draper and Miss Emily F. Southmayd, \$1,500 each, and \$1,000 each was contributed by Mr. E. W. Brown, William R. Proctor, Mrs. Russell Sage, William Isaac Walker, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Deering, James Douglas, Edward S. Harkness. Those who gave second subscriptions were Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Col. Henry Alderson du Pont, Jonathan Thorne, Henry Sacre Van Duzer, James Benedict, James Stokes, William H. Prager, Mr. Annie Burr Jennings, Mrs. William H. Dunmore, Samuel Putnam Avery, Ogden Mills, Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Thompson and William Isaac Walker.

MRS. VAN HORN LOSES SUIT.

Doesn't Prove Broker's Income Is More Than \$10,000 a Year.

Mrs. Endora Van Horn, daughter of Major Shughnessy, who was on Gen. Phil Sheridan's staff in the civil war, lost before the Appellate Division yesterday her suit against her former husband, Frank M. Van Horn, a broker, to compel him to fulfill an agreement of separation made in 1910 under which she was to have \$2,500 a year annually and one-half of her husband's income in excess of \$10,000 a year with the banking firm of A. B. Leach & Co.

Mrs. Van Horn divorced her husband in 1904 after she learned that he had married her former husband's sister, and her husband married again. They were the only witnesses in the case, and the plaintiff's testimony related to a meeting in the Hotel Manhattan at which she said they made the agreement and her husband told her she would have an income of between \$500 and \$700 a month.

The court held that Mrs. Van Horn had failed to show that her husband's income was more than \$10,000 a year.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS MUST PAY.

Held Liable for Losses Even When Holding Shares for Debt.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that a bank stockholder is liable to creditors of the bank for the amount of stock he holds if his name is recorded in the bank's stock book, and that he is not exempt from liability merely because he is holding the stock as security for a loan.

The question arose in suits brought by Banking Superintendent Van Tassel against Edward N. Jessup and Edmund L. Mooney as stockholders of the Northern Bank, which failed because of the operations of Joseph G. Robin. The defendants contended that the real owners of the stock should be sued, but the Appellate Division said that this defense holds only when the person holding the stock is not recorded in the stock book as the owner.

MRS. WENMAN LOSES A POINT.

Her Application for Increase in Alimony Is Denied.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—Judge Curtis declined today to grant Mrs. Cyrus Wenman's request for additional alimony. Mrs. Wenman had asked for \$100 a month, but the court ordered her husband to make a more specific statement of the misconduct he charges in his cross bill against his wife and Henry Slack of New York, a cotton broker.

Mrs. Wenman's suit for divorce was filed in the Superior Court in Connecticut last spring. She alleged cruelty. On the day before Christmas Mr. Wenman filed a cross bill in which he named Henry Slack, a member of the Cotton Exchange and his oldest friend.

The Wenmans separated last May, and Mr. Wenman in his petition named occasions since January 1, 1912, when he alleged Slack and Mrs. Wenman were guilty of misconduct.

Mrs. Wenman is the daughter of John T. Williams. The Wenmans have a place at Shippan Point, Conn., at 22 West Fifty-ninth street and also at 815 Madison avenue, the home of Mrs. Wenman's father.

FIRE FUND INQUIRY TUESDAY.

Grand Jury to Investigate Benevolent Association.

A Grand Jury investigation into the financial management of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association will begin on Tuesday. Many witnesses will be called. Complaint was made to the District Attorney by former Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson that he thought an inspection of the books of the association might reveal a crime.

The instant District Attorney De Ford got the books ten days ago and yesterday received a report from the accountants. He refused to say what had been discovered, but the books showed that large sums of money went to President James D. Clifford.

DUNN AND FOGARTY GET 10 MONTHS EACH.

Judge Tompkins Also Fines Tammany Leader and Partner Company for Grafting.

New City, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Hart Dunn, Tammany leader of the Eighteenth Assembly district, Manhattan, and Joseph J. Fogarty, formerly an inspector for the State Highway Department, were sentenced in the Supreme Court here today by Justice Tompkins to serve each ten months on Blackwell's Island, New York, for conspiring to defraud the State of New York in the building of a Rockland county road, and Tammany leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly district.

Dunn was fined \$500, as was also the Dunbar Contracting Company, of which he is president.

Justice Tompkins denied a motion to set aside the verdict and order a new trial. The execution of the sentence was stayed automatically, however, by the granting of a certificate of reasonable doubt pending an appeal. Dunn and Fogarty were released each in \$5,000 bail.

The conviction of Dunn and Fogarty on December 29 by a Rockland county jury after a five days trial was the first one growing out of the graft "discovery" made by John A. Hennessy when he was social investigator for Charles S. Sawyer, Ramsey and several engineering experts examined last May the stretch of road from Hillburn township to the Orange county line, which Dunn and his company had made.

An indictment was brought on August 18 last in which it was charged that of the \$30,000 required to build the road \$15,000 was stolen through the use of inferior materials and by evasion of the terms of the contract. It was said that Fogarty, through a State official shared in the spoils.

William Travers Jerome, who defended Dunn and Fogarty, maintained that his client had no part in the work and that the contract was made by the State and that they built the road to the best of their ability.

Dunn is the younger brother of the late Thomas Dunn, at one time Sheriff of New York county and Tammany leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly district.

ASKS TO EXPLAIN SIPHON DEAL.

Ex-Alderman McDonald Tells Whitman He Will Testify.

District Attorney Whitman received a letter yesterday from John J. McDonald, formerly Alderman from the Twenty-third district, asking for an opportunity to go before the Grand Jury to explain his alleged connections with James O. Watson, one of the unsuccessful bidders for the construction of a siphon from Dutchess to Orange counties.

Mr. Watson is said to have testified last night that the whole deal was a fraud, and McDonald told him of a man he must see if he wanted the contract.

McDonald says the published reports of his connection with the case were erroneous. He says he is willing to waive immunity and to tell the Grand Jury the truth of the matter. He probably will be called next Tuesday.

WRIGHT EXHIBITS STABILIZER.

New Device Works Admirably and Wins Collier Trophy.

DAYTON, Jan. 2.—Orville Wright gave a demonstration of his invention, the automatic stabilizer, today before a committee of the Aero Club of America, winning a notable success and the Collier trophy as well.

Out of seventeen flights, which were watched with interest by experts from all over the country, seven flights were made with the hands entirely off the controls. The stabilizer, and the turns were made with a precision that was amazing. Mr. Wright said today:

"We have not developed the stabilizer to within the degree as we expect to within the next week or two. While it is but a small device, it bears such vital relation to the machine itself that its importance cannot be overestimated. I am known the details within a short time."

STATION THIEF GETS \$3,000.

Banker's Suit Case Picked Up in Chicago Terminal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—A thief walked out of the Union Passenger Station today with a suit case containing stocks and bonds of an estimated value of \$3,000, the property of Paul Belch, banker and candy manufacturer, of Bloomington.

Belch was accompanied by his son, Otto, 21 years old, who took charge of two suitcases which his father went to purchase tickets. When the elder Belch returned one of the suitcases had disappeared.

A one-eyed man who had been sitting on an adjoining seat also disappeared. The police failed to locate the suspect or the missing suitcase. The stocks and bonds were in various corporations and for various amounts.

TAXICAB BANDIT SAYS POLICE ASKED \$5,000

Geno Montani Asserts Two Officials Offered Freedom for That Sum.

TELLS STORY IN SING SING

Dougherty Aroused, but Ex-Captain Riley Sees Move to Prejudice His Case.

Geno Montani, who was sent to Sing Sing nearly two years ago as chief of the "taxicab bandits," now says that soon after his arrest two officials of the New York police offered to see that he went free if he paid them \$5,000. His story is uncorroborated.

Montani was the young owner and driver of the taxicab upon which a pack of gunmen pounced in Trinity place on February 15, 1912. They blackjacked two messengers of the East River National Bank who were in the cab, seized a satchel containing \$25,000, travelled a few blocks while one of the robbers held a pistol against Montani's ribs, and then escaped.

The arrest and conviction of this band and the recovery of large part of the money was one of the proudest feats of the detectives directed by Deputy Commissioner George S. Dougherty. Three turned State's evidence, said that Montani had been the robber and got off with light sentences. Montani, always professing innocence, was sent to prison for from ten to eighteen years.

On Saturday last Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl went to Sing Sing with Detective Thomas Maxwell to visit a prisoner who previously had informed Mr. Groehl that Montani had a story of attempted bribery to tell. This prisoner brought Montani to them and in the presence of witnesses he made his charge against the two police officials, one of whom has a prominent post at Headquarters, the other being a captain now on the retired list. The interview lasted only a few minutes. Mr. Groehl would not reveal the details yesterday. He merely said that the story was being investigated. There were signs elsewhere in the district attorney's office that no great results of this investigation are in sight at present.

In addition to his story of attempted bribery, Montani told Mr. Groehl that he had advised Montani the day of the robbery, that they had testified falsely against him to save themselves.

It is supposed that he had in mind activities made by Jess Abbrozza and Edward Kinsman, who were sent to Justice Seabury on June 19, 1912, with Montani's application for a new trial.

Kinsman said in his affidavit that he never saw Montani the day of the robbery, and that Montani had no part in it. The affidavit continued:

"The deponent gave the testimony he did at the trial at the instigation of Officer Reilly. He was coached on his testimony by the deponent, Reilly, having informed the deponent that the said Reilly wanted to put Geno Montani away."

The affidavit also says that Montani was innocent, and added:

"The deponent was induced by George S. Dougherty, Deputy Police Commissioner, and Officer Reilly to give the testimony which I gave at the trial. I was told that if I did not testify he would get a light sentence. These affidavits of two convicted did not sway Justice Seabury. He refused to grant Montani a new trial."

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty seemed both amused and indignant when he heard about Montani's story. He said he hardly knew of a case wherein a greater number of witnesses had supplied corroborative evidence. Judge Nott of General Sessions, who is Assistant District Attorney, also seemed to be amused.

Ex-Capt. Donnock Riley appeared to suspect that the story had been sprung to save the position of a group of men. He said he was wrestling with bribery charges in relation to alleged graft from wireless wire tappers. He said he had heard Montani's story before and that it was false.

The original indictment against Riley was dismissed by Judge Swann yesterday on motion of Samuel S. Koenig, Riley's counsel. He said that Riley had with four counts instead of one was found. Riley, pleading not guilty, gave \$1,500 bail.

LOVE SAVES MERCURY VICTIM.

Financier's Devotion Aids Girl Who Drank Metelline Poison.

Rosa Seifer, of 97 Christopher street, drank an ounce of metallic mercury last Tuesday night when Harry Marmor told her they could not be married on New Year's day because he had had to send his sister, who was in the hospital, to help his sister, who had lost her steamship ticket. At the Bradford Street Hospital little hope was entertained for the girl's recovery.

Since then Marmor has been at her side every moment that he could spare from his duties as a clerk in a Rivington street bank. Miss Seifer is sorry she was discouraged. She has begun to recover from the poison and has gained weight. The doctors think Marmor's constant attendance upon her is the only thing that saved her life.

DENTIST DROPS DEAD IN STREET.

Dr. Bell Identified by Cards and Letters Found in Pockets.

Dr. Victor Charles Bell, a dentist of 1465 Broadway, died suddenly of apoplexy as he was walking in Columbus avenue at Seventy-fifth street at 10:30 o'clock last night.

Edmund Eugene O'Connor of the West Sixty-eighth street station saw a man in evening clothes stagger suddenly and reach out toward a post on the southeast corner and then drop to the sidewalk. O'Connor picked the man up and carried him into a drug store. The body was identified by cards and letters.

Dr. Bell formerly lived at the Hotel Lorraine, where it was said last night that he was not married. He moved from the Lorraine a little less than a year ago and fitted up apartments for himself in the rear of his office at 1465 Broadway. He was about 45 years old.

ACTRESS IN JEWEL DISPUTE.

Guaranty Company Refuses to Pay Miss Ferguson's Claim.

Miss Elsie Ferguson, the actress, was examined in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit against the London Guaranty and Accident Company to recover \$3,000 as the value of a diamond-studded bracelet containing 113 diamonds and an antique gold cross, which were lost or stolen. The insurance company refused to pay the claim because Miss Ferguson failed to give notice of the loss until six weeks after the date of the disappearance.

The actress said that she left the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, last March and put her valuables in a jewel box. She next opened the box six weeks later at the Blackstone, in West Fifty-ninth street, when she found the articles mentioned missing, although a topaz ring and a valuable unset stone were not taken.

FEARS GIRL IS "MOVIE MANIAC."

Court Orders Examination of Margaret Lima, Who Shot Simons.

Margaret Lima, 15 years old, who shot Merger Simons on December 13, was put in care of the Children's society yesterday by Justice Mayo. An attempt will be made to determine whether or not she is really a "movie maniac."

Agent Pisarra of the society testified in court that the girl was suffering from delusions, induced by her constant attendance at picture shows.

Mirabeau L. Towns asked, in behalf of the girl's father, Jacob Lima, a contractor of 252 East 165th street, that she be set free, but this the court was unwilling to do.

Miss Lima said that she shot Simons because he had injured her. He denied it and was set free because she couldn't corroborate her story. The shooting occurred in front of a moving picture place at Lexington avenue and 107th street. Simons was badly wounded, but is recovering. A lawyer appeared for him yesterday and withdrew the charge against his assailant.

CROSS SEA ONLY TO MOURN.

Wife and Children Bereaved While on Voyage to New Home.

THREE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 2.—Mrs. William Wilcox and two children, due to arrive in Philadelphia today on the Megantic from England were unaware that the husband and father had been killed by falling 300 feet in a mine shaft here.

He came from England a year ago, and had earned money to prepare a home and to provide transportation for his family.

After his death a cable was sent to prevent the wife and children from making the journey, but they had started. Mrs. Wilcox will come to Terre Haute for the funeral. There are a number of English miners' families near the home he had prepared and Mrs. Wilcox will be cared for by them.

LOSES FIGHT TO FREE MOTHER FROM ASYLUM.

Mrs. Hirschfield, Lawyer, Opposes Relatives—Says Parent's Life Is at Stake.

Mrs. Ruth Ashley Hirschfield, a member of the bar in New York, who lives in East Orange, N. J., pleaded with Supreme Court Justice Gagegan yesterday to permit her to keep her aged mother, Mrs. Sarah D. Ashley, in her own home instead of sending her back to the Rivercrest Sanitarium at Astoria, L. I., where Mrs. Ashley has been confined since she was adjudged incompetent some months ago. She said her mother's life was at stake.

Mrs. Hirschfield and her sister, Mrs. Mabel Bonner of Portland, Me., are trying to set aside proceedings brought by their brother, Charles O. Ashley, under which their mother was adjudged incompetent. Mrs. Ashley was committed to the sanitarium after she had been found at the Pennsylvania station in a dazed condition. Mrs. Hirschfield insisted that her mother's condition was due to excitement over finding that she could not go directly to her daughter's home at East Orange on a Pennsylvania train she boarded in Philadelphia.

When Mrs. Hirschfield applied recently to have her mother adjudged sane and released from the institution, Justice Gagegan said he would investigate the case thoroughly, and in the meantime permitted Mrs. Hirschfield to take her mother to her own home over the holidays. She said she wanted to have her mother back at the sanitarium yesterday.

Instead of taking the aged woman back to Rivercrest, Mrs. Hirschfield presented affidavits indicating that it will cost Mrs. Ashley her life to send her back for detention. She said that since her mother went home with her on December 24 she has completely changed and her mental condition is better.

Dr. L. Webb Granberry of East Orange, said that he has examined Mrs. Ashley daily for the last three days and says that her weakness has increased by reason of her restraint. He said that her home environments only are needed to keep her normal. Dr. Webb said that if Mrs. Ashley is separated from her daughter and grandson now the excitement is likely to lead to a stroke or apoplexy.

David Bingham, president of several banks in East Orange, and president of the Orange Bureau of Associated Charities, said that he had called on Mrs. Ashley and believed it would be inhuman to deprive this woman of that love and sympathy which has been offered and placed her where these are largely lacking.

Justice Gagegan decided that Mrs. Ashley must be returned to the sanitarium at once.

YACHT TAX CASES UP SOON.

Supreme Court to Hear Arguments on Constitutionality of Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Some of the most interesting cases to be heard before the Supreme Court in the next few weeks will be the cases brought to test the constitutionality of the yacht tax imposed under the Income-Alcohol law. Arguments are set for next week or there after as the cases may be reached.

The tax is imposed on foreign built yachts used by American citizens. Among the cases who have been tried up to the cases from the lower court are Henry Clay Pierce, C. K. G. Billings, James Gordon Bennett and Mrs. Harriet Golet. They are made on behalf of the owners that their yachts are exempt for various reasons.

Mr. Bennett claims that his yacht has been taxed abroad since 1904 by the government of France. Mr. Billings says he was not within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States in the taxing period. Henry Clay Pierce that his yacht was not in use in the period for which it was taxed, and Mrs. Golet sets up the defense that she has been residing in Paris for several years, having acquired a permanent residence there.

SUPREME COURT SITS MONDAY.

Titantic and Federation of Labor Cases Soon to Be Heard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Supreme Court will resume its session Monday. It is expected that a large number of opinions will be handed down. Many cases of importance have been set for hearing on the job that the court is assembling of the court after the holidays.

The Titanic cases, involving claims against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company of Great Britain for the loss of life and property due to the wreck of the Titanic, are among the most important that will be heard. The question is whether the British law or that of the United States. Under the domestic law the liability would scarcely amount to \$100,000, while under the British law it is estimated that it would exceed \$1,000,000.

The appeal in the contempt cases involving officers of the American Federation of Labor will be heard soon after the court reconvenes. The case of Henry, a broker in New York, who refused to testify before the Pajo committee in the money trust investigation and who was taken by one of the transportation companies, the Gilderleeve Company, 1 Broadway.

The strike breaking agency that is alleged to have been in the employ of men on hand near Pier 10 and 11, North River, most of the day, but none of them was put to work.

"What are you here for?" a bystander asked one of them.

"We're posin' for a movie," pitched show for men out of a job," was the reply.

Thomas Hamilton, business agent of the barge captains' union, said that about 1,500 barge captains were on strike. Ordinarily about 3,000 coal barges are in commission in these waters.

Car Jumps Track, Two Hurt.

A B. R. T. trolley car bound from Maspeth for Flushing jumped the track at a sharp turn at Broadway and Corona avenue, Flushing, yesterday morning. The score of passengers were thrown to the floor. George W. Kolderling of 55 Jefferson avenue, Maspeth, was hurled through a window and was taken to the hospital. The motor man, John Smith, also was hurled through a window.



When Jack Frost motors with you, warm, roomy, comfortable motor coats are in order.

Single and double-breasted raglans and double-breasted "regular" coats. Plush-lined coats. Double-texture coats—the outside a rough Shetland or chinchilla effect.

Fur coats. Fur-lined coats. All at reasonable prices.

Adding to motoring comfort—Fur-lined gloves and gauntlets.

Fur caps and fur and lamb's wool foot muffs. Heavy sweaters and mackinaws.

Lap robes and steamer rugs. Thermos bottles. Goggles.

Extra: \$1.50 on walking gloves. \$1.10 to-day.

ROGERS FEET COMPANY, Three Broadway Stores at Warren St. 13th St. 34th St.

WIVES WITH MOPS DAMPEN A STRIKE.

Meet Union Delegates at Coal Barge Rails and They Retreat.

TIMID HUSBANDS QUIT Strike of the Skippers Not Yet Regarded as Very Serious.

The strike of the coal barge captains in New York harbor received a blackened eye shortly after it began yesterday, through the activities of the wives of about 500 barge skippers. The women armed themselves with wet and not over clean mops and when the delegates of the union that headed the strike, known as Tidewater Boatmen's Local 847 of the Longshoremen's Union, tried to clamber over the rails of the barges to call their husbands until they retreated.

The agency of a strike breaking concern had called upon the principal transportation companies and had been told that about fifty per cent of the barge captains had quit, not because they wanted to be called out but through fear of only the skipper and his family, and five or six invaders could clamber on board and "beat them up." In view of the action of the wives many of the captains came to the conclusion that this fear was groundless.

The transportation companies said that about fifty per cent of the captains had quit and that deliveries of coal were badly interfered with. The strike began at about noon, those who quit through fear refusing to work after they had received their wages for December.

As the barges were attached to tow boats and were liable to be cut adrift, the owners as fast as the captains struck, most of them were tied up in the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, which is a winter quarters for some of them and before the day was over the basin was full of these barges, that had been deserted by their captains. Other barges were taken to Edgewater and Elizabethport to be tied up.

A representative of one of the transportation companies said that on account of the mildness of this winter thus far there are large stocks of coal that have been increasing for three months. He said that the fuel lines, elevated railroads and subways would be sure of a supply of coal no matter what happened. As to the Hudson River and Sound steamers, he thought it possible that their trips might be disrupted by the strike. Power plants would also suffer in case the strike lasted.

It was said at the offices of the Leigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, the Jersey Central Building that in anticipation of a strike the company had tied up its barges. The same action was taken by one of the transportation companies, the Gilderleeve Company, 1 Broadway.

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